



ISSUED DATE: 2008-08-20

SAMSUNG TFT-LCD PRODUCT INFORMATION

MODEL: LTM200KT01

Note: This is Product Information is subject to change after 3 months of issuing date.

Application Engineering Part 1 (HD), LCD Business

Samsung Electronics Co., LTD.



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General Description

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Description

LTM200KT01 is a color active matrix liquid crystal display (LCD) that uses amorphous silicon TFT(Thin Film Transistor) as switching components. This model is composed of a TFT LCD panel, a driver circuit and a back light unit. The resolution of a 20.0" is 1600 x 900 and this model can display up to 16.7 millions colors.

Features

- High contrast ratio, high aperture structure
- TN (Twisted Nematic) mode
- Wide Viewing Angle
- High speed response
- HD+ (1600 x 900 pixels) resolution
- Low power consumption
- 2 dual CCFTs (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Tube)
- DE (Data Enable) only mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface (2pixel/clock)
- Compact Size Design
- RoHS compliance
- TCO'03 compliance

Applications

- Workstation & desktop monitors
- Display terminals for AV application products
- Monitors for industrial machine
 - * If the module is used to other applications besides the above, please contact SEC in advance.

General Information

Items	Specification	Unit	Note
Pixel Pitch	0.2768(H) x 0.2768(W)	mm	
Active Display Area	442.8(W) x 249.075(H)	mm	
Surface Treatment	Haze 25%, Hard-coating(3H)		
Display Colors	16.7M (6bit Hi-FRC)	colors	
Number of Pixels	1600 x 900	pixel	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe		
Display Mode	Normally White		
Power Consumption	(28.4) Watt (Typ.)		
Luminance of White	300(Typ.)	cd/m²	

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Mechanical Information

Item		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module size	Horizontal (H)	462.3	462.8	463.3	mm	
	Vertical (V)	271.5	272.0	272.5	mm	w/o inverter ass'y
	Depth (D)	-	-	17.5	mm	
Weight		-	-	2,600	g	LCD module only

Note (1) Mechanical tolerance is \pm 0.5mm unless there is a special comment.

1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

If the condition exceeds maximum ratings, it can cause malfunction or unrecoverable damage to the device.

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	GND-0.5	5.5	V	(1)
Storage temperature	T _{STG}	-25	60	${\mathbb C}$	(2)
Center of Glass surface temperature (Operation)	T _{OPR}	0	50	°C	(2)
Shock (non - operating)	S _{nop}	-	50	G	(3)
Vibration (non - operating)	V _{nop}	-	1.5	G	(4)

Note (1) Ta= 25 \pm 2 °C

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- (2) Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.
 - a. 90 % RH Max. (Ta \leq 39 °C)
 - b. Maximum wet-bulb temperature at 39 $^{\circ}$ C or less. (Ta \leq 39 $^{\circ}$ C)
 - c. No condensation
- (3) 11ms, sine wave, one time for $\pm X$, $\pm Y$, $\pm Z$ axis
- (4) 10-300 Hz, Sweep rate 10min, 30min for X,Y,Z axis

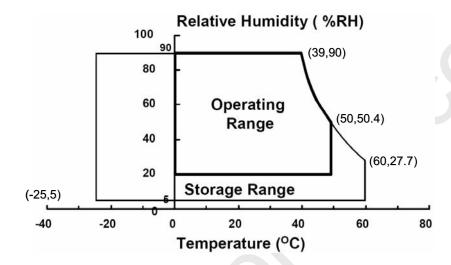


Fig. Temperature and Relative humidity range

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2. Optical Characteristics

The optical characteristics should be measured in a dark room or equivalent. Measuring equipment: SR-3, RD-80S (TOPCON), EZ-Contrast (Eldim)

(Ta = 25 ± 2 °C, VDD=5V, fv= 60Hz, fDCLK=59.1MHz, IL = 6.5mArms)

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note	
Contrast I (Center of s		C/R			-	1000	-		(3) SR-3
Response Time	On/Off	Tr+Tf				-	5	10	msec
Luminance of (Center of s		Y _L		250	300	-	cd/m2	(6) SR-3	
	D. 1	Rx		_	0.650	-			
	Red	Ry		-	0.335) -			
		Gx		-	0.295	-			
Color Chromaticity	Green	Gy	Normal ⊖ _{L,R} =0 ⊖ _{U,D} =0 Viewing Angle	-	0.605	-			
(CIE 1931)	Blue	Bx		7-1	0.145	-			
		Ву			0.075	-			
	White	Wx		_	0.313	-			
		Wy		-	0.329	ı		(7),(8)	
		Ru'		-	0.455	-		SR-3	
	Red	Rv'		-	0.527	-			
	0	Gu'		_	0.122	-			
Color Chromaticity	Green	Gv'		_	0.563	-			
(CIE 1976)		Bu'		-	0.161	-			
	Blue	Bv'		-	0.178	-			
	14/1-14	Wu'		-	0.198	-			
	White	Wv'		-	0.468	-			
C.G.L	White	∆u'v'		-	-	0.02		(9)	

* C.G.L: Color Grayscale Linearity

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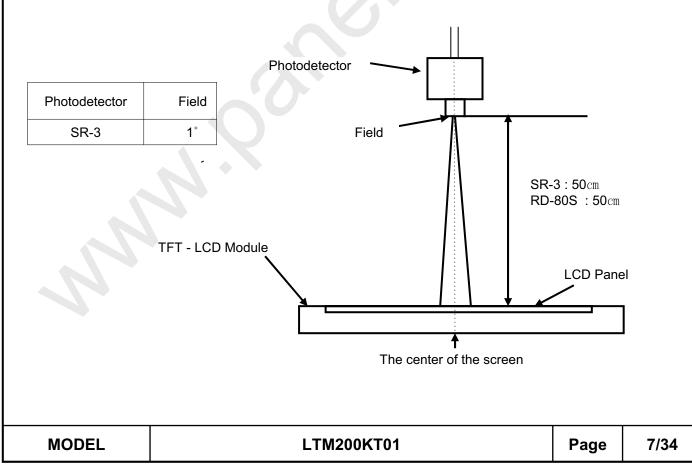
Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Color Gamut		-		-	72	-	%	
Color Temperature		-		-	6500	-	К	
Viewing Angle Ver.	Uor	Θ_{L}	CR≥10	70	80	ı	Degrees	(8) EZ- Contrast
	nor.	Θ_{R}		70	80	ı		
	Ver.	θυ		70	80	ı		
		Θ_{D}		70	80	ı		
Brightness Uniformity (9 Points)		B _{uni}		-	-	25	%	(4) SR-3

Note (1) Test Equipment Setup

The measurement should be executed in a stable, windless and dark room between 30min after lighting the back light at the given temperature for stabilization of the back light. This should be measured in the center of screen.

Single lamp current : 6.5mA

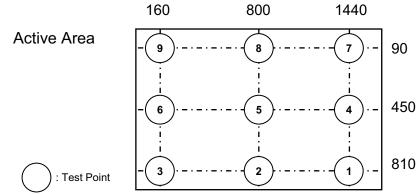
Environment condition : Ta = 25 \pm 2 °C





Note (2) Definition of test point

Global LCD Panel Exchange Center



Note (3) Definition of Contrast Ratio (C/R)

: Ratio of gray max (Gmax) & gray min (Gmin) at the center point 5 of the panel

$$CR = \frac{G \max}{G \min}$$

Gmax: Luminance with all pixels white Gmin: Luminance with all pixels black

Note (4) Definition of 9 points brightness uniformity

$$Buni = 100 \times \frac{(B \max - B \min)}{B \max}$$

Bmax: Maximum brightness Bmin: Minimum brightness

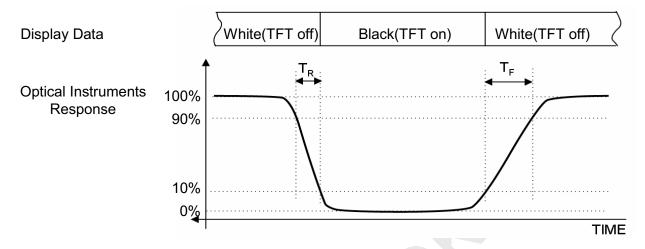
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Note (5) Definition of Response time

Global LCD Panel Exchange Center

a. On/Off response time: Sum of Tr, Tf

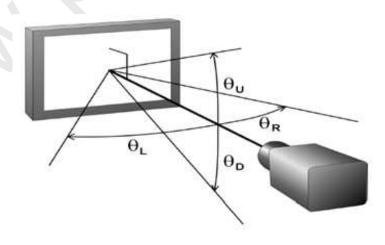


Note (6) Definition of Luminance of White: Luminance of white at center point 5

Note (7) Definition of Color Chromaticity (CIE 1931, CIE1976) Color coordinate of Red, Green, Blue & White at center point 5

Note (8) Definition of Viewing Angle

: Viewing angle range (CR ≥10)

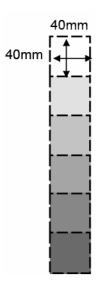


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Note (9) Color Grayscale Linearity

- a. Test image: 100% full white pattern with a test pattern as below
- b. Test pattern: Squares, 40mm by 40mm in size, filled with 255, 225, 195, 165, 135 and 105 grays steps should be arranged at the center 5 of the screen.



c. Test method

- -1st gray step: move a square of 255 gray level should be moved into the center of the screen and measure luminance and u' and v' coordinates.
- Next gray step : Move a 225 gray square into the center and measure both luminance and coordinates, too.

d. Test evaluation

$$\Delta u' v' = \sqrt{(u'_A - u'_B)^2 + (v'_A - v'_B)^2}$$

Where A, B : 2 gray levels found to have the largest color differences between them i.e. get the largest $\Delta u'$ and $\Delta v'$ of each 6 pair of u' and v' and calculate the $\Delta u'v'$.

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3. Electrical Characteristics

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3.1 TFT LCD Module

The connector for display data & timing signal should be connected.

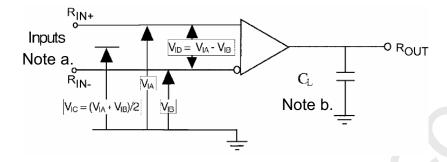
 $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Item		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Voltage	Voltage of Power Supply		4.5	5.0	5.5	V	(1)
	Differential Input	High	-	-	+100	mV	(2)
	Voltage for LVDS Receiver Threshold	Low	-100	-	-	mV	
LVDS	LVDS skew	t _{skew}	-300		300		(3)
Input Characteri	Differential input voltage	V _{ID}	200		600	mV	(4)
stics	Input voltage range (single-ended)	V _{IN}	0		2.4	V	(4)
	Common mode voltage	V _{CM}	0+ V _{ID} /2	1.2	2.4- V _{ID} /2	V	(4)
Current of	(a) Black		-	800	-	mA	
Power	(b) White	I _{DD}	-	600	-	mA	(5),(6)
Supply	(c) Dot		-	1,000	1,500	mA	
Vsy	nc Frequency	f_V	50	60	76	Hz	
Hsync Frequency		f _H	46.3	56.0	70.4	kHz	
Main Frequency		f _{DCLK}	48.5	59.2	76.1	MHz	
R	Rush Current	I _{RUSH}	-	-	3.0	Α	(7)

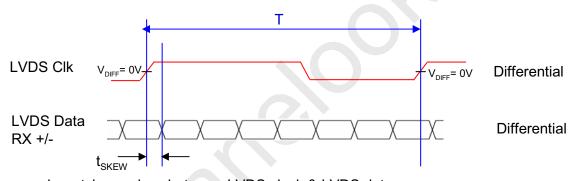
Note (1) The ripple voltage should be controlled under 10% of $V_{\rm DD}$.

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- (2) Differential receiver voltage definitions and propagation delay and transition time test circuit
 - a. All input pulses have frequency = 10MHz, t_R or t_F =1ns
 - b. C_L includes all probe and fixture capacitance



(3) LVDS Receiver DC parameters are measured under static and steady conditions which may not be reflective of its performance in the end application.

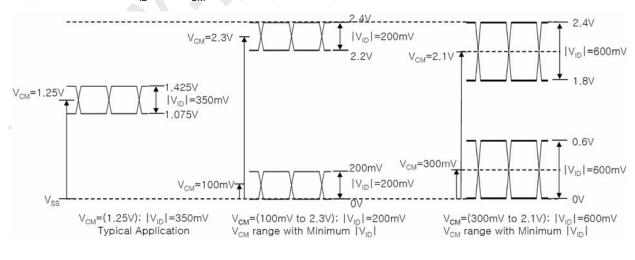


where tskew: skew between LVDS clock & LVDS data,

T: 1 period time of LVDS clock

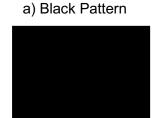
cf) (-/+) of 300psec means LVDS data goes before or after LVDS clock.

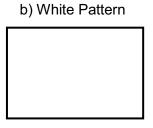
(4) Definition of V_{ID} and V_{CM} using single-end signals

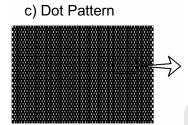


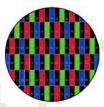
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- (5) fV=60Hz, fDCLK = 59.1MHz, VDD = 5.0V, DC Current.
- (6) Power dissipation check pattern (LCD Module only)

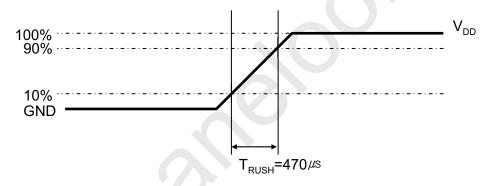








(7) Measurement Condition



Rush Current I_{RUSH} can be measured when $\ T_{RUSH}.$ is $470\,\mu\text{s}.$



3.2 Back Light Unit

The back light unit is an edge - lighting type with 2 dual CCFTs (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Tube) The characteristics of two dual lamps are shown in the following tables.

 $Ta=25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$

Ite	Item		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
Lamp	Current	IL	3.0	6.5	8.0	mArms	(1)
Lamp \	√oltage	V_L	750	840	890	Vrms	
Lamp Fr	equency	f_L	40	60	80	kHz	(2)
Operating Life Time		Hr	50,000	-	1 -	Hour	(3)
Inverter	Asymmetry rate	Wasy	-	-	10	%	(4)
waveform	Distortion rate	Wdis	1.2726	1.414	1.5554		(4)
Ctartus Valtage		\/a			0℃:1,700	\/rma	(E)
Startup	Startup Voltage Vs			_	25℃: 1,400	Vrms	(5)

Note (1) Specified values are for a single lamp.

Lamp current is measured with current meter for high frequency as shown below. Refer to the following block diagram of the back light unit for more information.

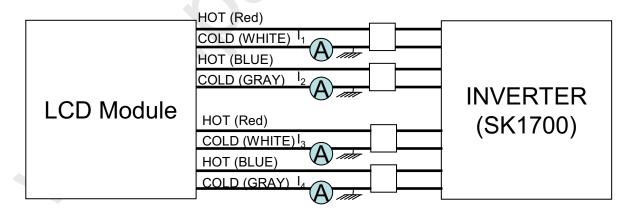


Fig. Measurement point of Lamp Current

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- (2) Lamp frequency which may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency may cause line flow on the display. Therefore lamp frequency should be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible in order to avoid interference.
- (3) Life time (Hr) is defined as the time when brightness of a lamp unit itself becomes 50% or less than its original value at the condition of Ta = $25\pm2^{\circ}$ C and I₁ = 6.5mArms
- (4) Designing a system inverter intended to have better display performance, power efficiency and lamp reliability.

They would help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce leakage current.

- a. The measurement should be done at typical lamp current.
- b. The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be less than 10%.
- c. The distortion rate of the waveform should be $\sqrt{2}$ with $\pm 10\%$ tolerance.
 - Inverter output waveform had better be more similar to ideal sine wave.

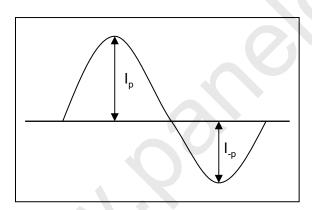


Fig. Wave form of the inverter

Asymmetry rate

$$\frac{|I_{\rm p}-I_{\rm -p}|}{I_{rms}}\times 100$$

Distortion rate

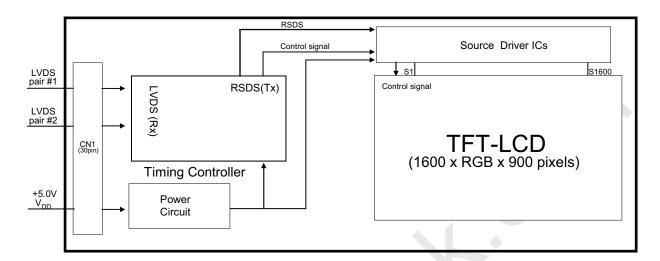
$$|\frac{I_{\mathrm{p}}}{I_{rms}}|$$
 or $|\frac{I_{-\mathrm{p}}}{I_{rms}}|$

(5) If an inverter has shutdown function, it should keep its output for over 1 second even if the lamp connector is open. Otherwise the lamps may not be turned on.

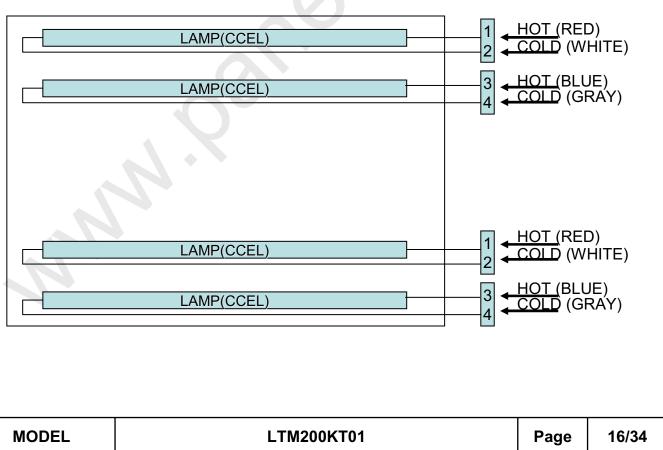
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4.1 TFT LCD Module



4.2 Back Light Unit





5. Input Terminal Pin Assignment

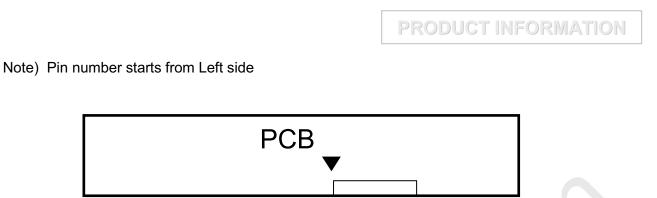
PRODUCT INFORMATION

5.1. Input Signal & Power (Connector : JST SM02B-BHSS-1-TB or equivalent)

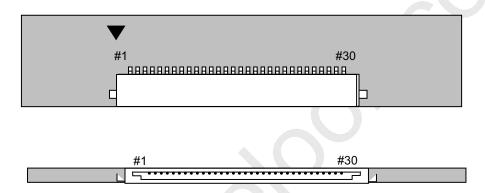
PIN NO	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
1	RXO0-	Negative Transmission Data of Pixel 0 (ODD data)
2	RXO0+	Positive Transmission Data of Pixel 0 (ODD data)
3	RXO1-	Negative Transmission Data of Pixel 1 (ODD data)
4	RXO1+	Positive Transmission Data of Pixel 1 (ODD data)
5	RXO2-	Negative Transmission Data of Pixel 2 (ODD data)
6	RXO2+	Positive Transmission Data of Pixel 2 (ODD data)
7	GND	Power Ground
8	RXOC-	Negative Sampling Clock (ODD data)
9	RXOC+	Positive Sampling Clock (ODD data)
10	RXO3-	Negative Transmission Data of Pixel 3 (ODD data)
11	RXO3+	Positive Transmission Data of Pixel 3 (ODD data)
12	RXE0-	Negative Transmission Data of Pixel 0 (EVEN data)
13	RXE0+	Positive Transmission Data of Pixel 0 (EVEN data)
14	GND	Power Ground
15	RXE1-	Negative Transmission Data of Pixel 1 (EVEN data)
16	RXE1+	Positive Transmission Data of Pixel 1 (EVEN data)
17	GND	Power Ground
18	RXE2-	Negative Transmission Data of Pixel 2 (EVEN data)
19	RXE2+	Positive Transmission Data of Pixel 2 (EVEN data)
20	RXEC-	Negative Sampling Clock (EVEN data)
21	RXEC+	Positive Sampling Clock (EVEN data)
22	RXE3-	Negative Transmission Data of Pixel 3 (EVEN data)
23	RXE3+	Positive Transmission Data of Pixel 3 (EVEN data)
24	GND	Power Ground
25	NC	* CE (For LCD internal use only. Do not connect)
26	NC	* CTL (For LCD internal use only. Do not connect)
27	NC	No Connection
28	V_{DD}	
29	V_{DD}	Power Supply : +5V
30	V_{DD}	

^{*} If the system already uses the 25, 26pins, it should keep under GND level The voltage applied to those pins should not exceed -200mV.

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Pin No. 30



Pin No. 1

Fig. Connector diagram

- a. All GND pins should be connected together and also be connected to the LCD's metal chassis.
- b. All power input pins should be connected together.
- c. All NC pins should be separated from other signal or power.

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5.2 LVDS Interface

5.2.1 Odd Pixel Data (1st pixel data)

Devi	ice Input Pin		Device Input Signal	Output	To LTM2	
No	Symbol	Symbol	Function	Signal	Terminal	Symbol
51	TXIN0	RO0	Red Odd Pixel Data (LSB)		Tomma	Cymbol
52	TXIN1	RO1	Red Odd Pixel Data			
54	TXIN2	RO2	Red Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT0-	No. 1	RXO0-
55	TXIN3	RO3	Red Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT0+	No. 2	RXO0+
56	TXIN4	RO4	Red Odd Pixel Data	- (
2	TXIN5	RO7	Red Odd Pixel Data (MSB)	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 10 No. 11	RXO3- RXO3+
3	TXIN6	RO5	Red Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT0-	No. 1	RXO0-
4	TXIN7	GO0	Green Odd Pixel Data (LSB)	TXOUT0+	No. 2	RXO0+
6	TXIN8	GO1	Green Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT1-	No. 3	RXO1-
7	TXIN9	GO2	Green Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT1+	No. 4	RXO1+
8	TXIN10	GO6	Green Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+		RXO3-
10	TXIN11	G07	Green Odd Pixel Data (MSB)			RXO3+
11	TXIN12	GO3	Green Odd Pixel Data			
12	TXIN13	GO4	Green Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT1-	T1- No. 3	RXO1-
14	TXIN14	GO5	Green Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT1+	No. 4	RXO1+
15	TXIN15	BO0	Blue Odd Pixel Data (LSB)			
16	TXIN16	ВО6	Blue Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT3-	No. 10	RXO3-
18	TXIN17	ВО7	Blue Odd Pixel Data (MSB)	TXOUT3+	No. 11	RXO3+
19	TXIN18	BO1	Blue Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT1- TXOUT1+	No. 3 No. 4	RXO1- RXO1+
20	TXIN19	BO2	Blue Odd Pixel Data			
22	TXIN20	ВО3	Blue Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT2-	No. 5	RXO2-
23	TXIN21	BO4	Blue Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT2+	No. 6	RXO2+
24	TXIN22	BO5	Blue Odd Pixel Data			
50	TXIN27	RO6	Red Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 10 No. 11	RXO3- RXO3+

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5.2.2 Even Pixel Data (2nd pixel data)

Device Input Pin			Device Input Signal	Output	To LTM200KT01 Interface (CN1)			
No	Symbol	Symbol	Function	Signal	Terminal	Symbol		
51	TXIN0	RE0	Red Even Pixel Data (LSB)					
52	TXIN1	RE1	Red Even Pixel Data					
54	TXIN2	RE2	Red Even Pixel Data	TXOUT0- TXOUT0+	No. 12 No. 13	RXE0- RXE0+		
55	TXIN3	RE3	Red Even Pixel Data	_ IXOUTO*	140. 10	TOLEG		
56	TXIN4	RE4	Red Even Pixel Data					
2	TXIN5	RE7	Red Even Pixel Data (MSB)	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 22 No. 23	RXE3- RXE3+		
3	TXIN6	RE5	Red Even Pixel Data	TXOUT0-	No. 12	RXE0-		
4	TXIN7	GE0	Green Even Pixel Data (LSB)	TXOUT0+	No. 13	RXE0+		
6	TXIN8	GE1	Green Even Pixel Data	TXOUT1-	No. 15 No. 16	RXE1-		
7	TXIN9	GE2	Green Even Pixel Data	TXOUT1+		RXE1+		
8	TXIN10	GE6	Green Even Pixel Data	TXOUT3-	No. 22	RXE3-		
10	TXIN11	GE7	Green Even Pixel Data (MSB)	TXOUT3+	No. 23	RXE3+		
11	TXIN12	GE3	Green Even Pixel Data		No. 15 No. 16			
12	TXIN13	GE4	Green Even Pixel Data	TXOUT1-		RXE1-		
14	TXIN14	GE5	Green Even Pixel Data	TXOUT1+		RXE1+		
15	TXIN15	BE0	Blue Even Pixel Data (LSB)					
16	TXIN16	BE6	Blue Even Pixel Data	TXOUT3-	No. 22	RXE3-		
18	TXIN17	BE7	Blue Even Pixel Data (MSB)	TXOUT3+	No. 23	RXE3+		
19	TXIN18	BE1	Blue Even Pixel Data	TXOUT1- TXOUT1+	No. 15 No. 16	RXE1- RXE1+		
20	TXIN19	BE2	Blue Even Pixel Data					
22	TXIN20	BE3	Blue Even Pixel Data	TXOUT2-	No. 18	RXE2-		
23	TXIN21	BE4	Blue Even Pixel Data	TXOUT2+	No. 19	RXE2+		
24	TXIN22	BE5	Blue Even Pixel Data					
50	TXIN27	RE6	Red Even Pixel Data	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 22 No. 23	RXE3- RXE3+		

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5.3 LVDS Interface(2)

5.3.1 Odd Pixel Data (1st pixel data)

		LVDS T	ransmitter (DS90C383/DS90C385)	Signal Interfac	ce			
Devic	e Input Pin		Device Input Signal	Output	To LTM200KT01 Interface (CN1)			
No	Symbol	Symbol	Function	Signal	Terminal	Symbol		
10	R10	RO0	Red Odd Pixel Data (LSB)					
9	R11	RO1	Red Odd Pixel Data					
8	R12	RO2	Red Odd Pixel Data	A0M A0P	No. 1 No. 2	RXO0- RXO0+		
7	R13	RO3	Red Odd Pixel Data	7.6.				
6	R14	RO4	Red Odd Pixel Data					
3	R17	RO7	Red Odd Pixel Data (MSB)	A3M A3P	No. 10 No. 11	RXO3- RXO3+		
5	R15	RO5	Red Odd Pixel Data	A0M	No. 1	RXO0-		
2	G10	GO0	Green Odd Pixel Data (LSB)	A0P	No. 2	RXO0+		
1	G11	GO1	Green Odd Pixel Data	A1M	No. 3	RXO1-		
100	G12	GO2	Green Odd Pixel Data	A1P	No. 4	RXO1+		
94	G16	GO6	Green Odd Pixel Data	A3M	No. 10	RXO3-		
93	G17	G07	Green Odd Pixel Data (MSB)	A3P	No. 11	RXO3+		
99	G13	GO3	Green Odd Pixel Data					
96	G14	GO4	Green Odd Pixel Data	A1M	No. 3 No. 4	RXO1-		
95	G15	GO5	Green Odd Pixel Data	A1P		RXO1+		
92	B10	BO0	Blue Odd Pixel Data (LSB)					
86	B16	BO6	Blue Odd Pixel Data	A3M	No. 10	RXO3-		
85	B17	ВО7	Blue Odd Pixel Data (MSB)	A3P	No. 11	RXO3+		
91	B11	BO1	Blue Odd Pixel Data	A1M A1P	No. 3 No. 4	RXO1- RXO1+		
90	B12	BO2	Blue Odd Pixel Data					
89	B13	ВО3	Blue Odd Pixel Data	A2M	No. 5	RXO2-		
88	B14	BO4	Blue Odd Pixel Data	A2P	No. 6	RXO2+		
87	B15	BO5	Blue Odd Pixel Data					
4	R16	RO6	Red Odd Pixel Data	A3M A3P	No. 10 No. 11	RXO3- RXO3+		

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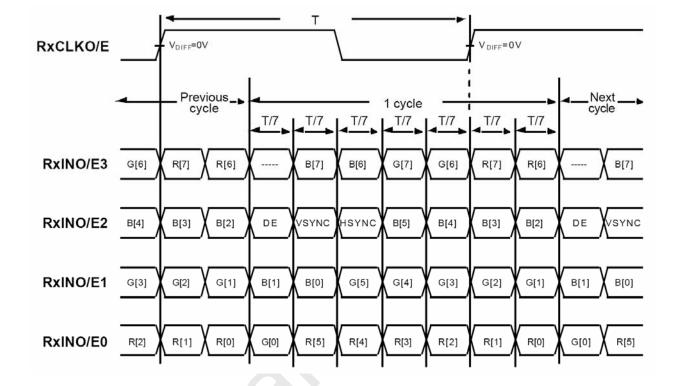
5.3.2 Even Pixel Data (2nd pixel data)

		LVDS T	ransmitter (DS90C383/DS90C385)	Signal Interfac	ce			
Device Input Pin			Device Input Signal	Output Signal	To LTM200KT01 Interface (CN1)			
No	Symbol	Symbol	Function	Signal	Terminal	Symbol		
84	R20	RE0	Red Even Pixel Data (LSB)					
81	R21	RE1	Red Even Pixel Data					
80	R22	RE2	Red Even Pixel Data	A4M A4P	No. 12 No. 13	RXE0- RXE0+		
79	R23	RE3	Red Even Pixel Data		10.10	TOLLO		
78	R24	RE4	Red Even Pixel Data					
75	R27	RE7	Red Even Pixel Data (MSB)	A7M A7P	No. 22 No. 23	RXE3- RXE3+		
77	R25	RE5	Red Even Pixel Data	A4M	No. 12	RXE0-		
74	G20	GE0	Green Even Pixel Data (LSB)	A4P	No. 13	RXE0+		
73	G21	GE1	Green Even Pixel Data	A5M	No. 15	RXE1-		
72	G22	GE2	Green Even Pixel Data	A5P	No. 16	RXE1+		
66	G26	GE6	Green Even Pixel Data	A7M	No. 22	RXE3-		
65	G27	GE7	Green Even Pixel Data (MSB)	A7P	No. 23	RXE3+		
71	G23	GE3	Green Even Pixel Data		No. 15 No. 16			
70	G24	GE4	Green Even Pixel Data	A5M		RXE1-		
69	G25	GE5	Green Even Pixel Data	A5P		RXE1+		
64	B20	BE0	Blue Even Pixel Data (LSB)					
58	B26	BE6	Blue Even Pixel Data	A7M	No. 22	RXE3-		
57	B27	BE7	Blue Even Pixel Data (MSB)	A7P	No. 23	RXE3+		
63	B21	BE1	Blue Even Pixel Data	A5M A5P	No. 15 No. 16	RXE1- RXE1+		
62	B22	BE2	Blue Even Pixel Data					
61	B23	BE3	Blue Even Pixel Data	A6M	No. 18	RXE2-		
60	B24	BE4	Blue Even Pixel Data	A6P	No. 19	RXE2+		
59	B25	BE5	Blue Even Pixel Data					
76	R26	RE6	Red Even Pixel Data	A7M A7P	No. 22 No. 23	RXE3- RXE3+		

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5.3.3 Timing Diagrams of LVDS For Transmitting LVDS Receiver : Integrated T-CON



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5.4 Back Light Unit

	Pin No.	Input	Color	Function				
	1	Hot – 1	Red	High Voltage				
Llanor	2	Cold – 1	Cold – 1 White C					
Upper	3	Hot – 2	Blue	High Voltage				
	4	Cold – 2	Gray	Ground				
	1	Hot – 1	Red	High Voltage				
Lawar	2	Cold – 1	Cold – 1 White Ground					
Lower	3	Hot – 2	Blue	High Voltage				
	4	Cold – 2	Gray	Ground				
	Connect or Part No.	JST : SM02B-BHSS-1-TB or compatible						

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5.5 Input Signals, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Color

												DA	TA S	SIGN	AL											
COLOR	DISPLAY (8bit)				RE	ΞD							GRE	EEN							BL	UE				GRAY SCALE
	(ODIT)	R0	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	G0	G 1	G 2	G3	G 4	G 5	G6	G 7	В0	B1	B2	ВЗ	B4	B5	В6	В7	LEVEL
	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	BLUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	GREEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
BASIC	CYAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
COLOR	RED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	MAGENT A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	YELLOW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	WHITE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R0
		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R1
	DARK ↑	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R2
GRAY SCALE OF RED		:		:	:	:	:			:	:	:						:	:	:	:	:	:			R3~
	\downarrow		••		:					:	:		"		:			:	••	:	:		:			R252
	LIGHT	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R253
		0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R254
	RED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R255
	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G1
0041	DARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G2
GRAY SCALE	Î	:	:	:	:	:	6			:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			G3~
OF GREEN	\downarrow	:	:	:		:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			G252
	LIGHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G253
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G254
	GREEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G255
	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	В0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	B1
CDAY	DARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	B2
GRAY SCALE		:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			B3~
OF BLUE		:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			B252
	LIGHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	B253
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	B254
	BLUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	B255

Note (1) Definition of Gray:

Rn: Red Gray, Gn: Green Gray, Bn: Blue Gray (n = Gray level)

Input Signal: 0 = Low level voltage, 1 = High level voltage

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6. Interface Timing

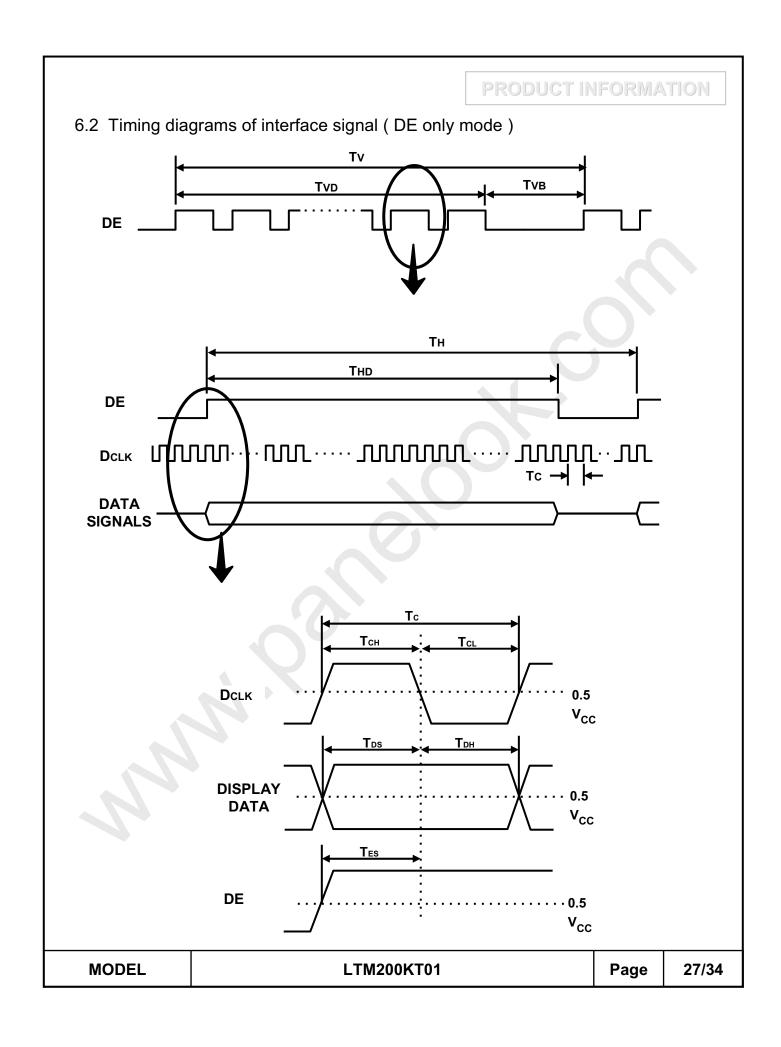
PRODUCT INFORMATION

6.1 Timing Parameters (DE only mode)

SIGNAL	ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	NOTE
Clock		1/T _C	48.5	59.2	76.1	MHz	-
Hsync	Frequency	F _H	46.3	55.9	70.4	KHz	-
Vsync		F _v	50	60	76	Hz	-
Vertical	Active Display Period	T _{VD}	900	900	900	lines	-
Display Term	Vertical Total	T _{VB}	906	934	955	lines	-
Horizontal Display Term	Active Display Period	T _{HD}	800	800	800	clocks	-
	Horizontal Total	T _H	950	1056	1150	clocks	-

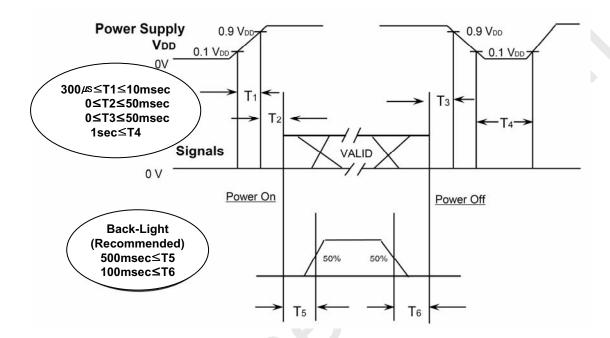
- Note (1) This product is DE only mode. The input of Hsync & Vsync signal does not have an effect on normal operation.
 - (2) Test Point: TTL control signal and CLK at LVDS Tx input terminal in system
 - (3) Internal Vcc = 3.3V

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6.3 Power ON/OFF Sequence

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of the LCD Module, the power on/off sequence should be as the diagram below.



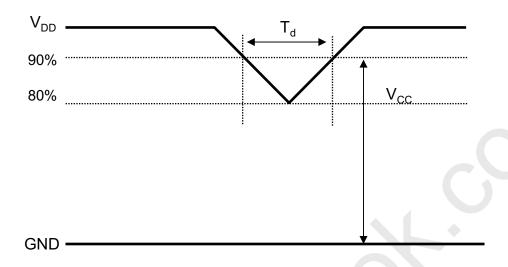
- T1: V_{DD} rising time from 10% to 90%
- T2 : The time from V_{DD} to valid data at power ON.
- T3 : The time from valid data off to $V_{\rm DD}$ off at power Off.
- T4 : V_{DD} off time for Windows restart
- T5: The time from valid data to B/L enable at power ON.
- T6: The time from valid data off to B/L disable at power Off.
- The supply voltage of the external system for the Module input should be the same as the definition of V_{DD}.
- Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operation range. When the back light turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the back light turns off, the display may momentarily show abnormal screen.
- In case of V_{DD} = off level, please keep the level of input signals low or keep a high impedance.
- T4 should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- Interface signal should not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

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6.4 VDD Power Dip Condition



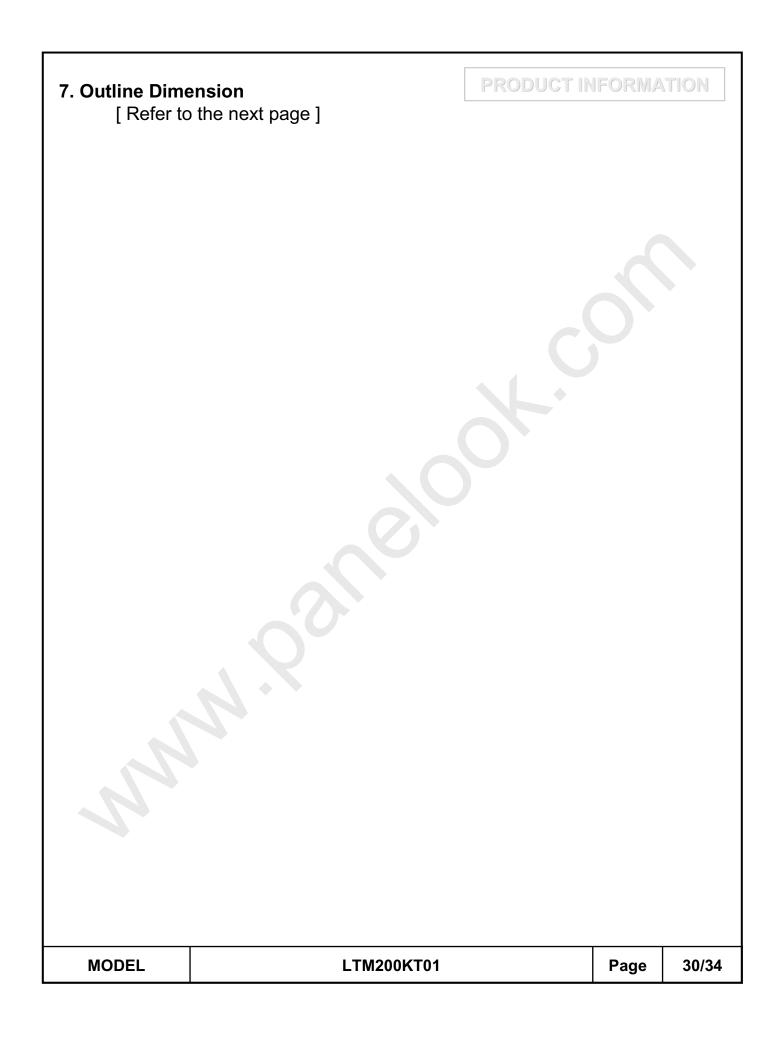
$$4.5 \text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{DD}} \leq 5.5 \text{V}$$
 If $\text{V}_{\text{DD}}(\text{typ.})$ x 80% \leq $\text{V}_{\text{CC}} \leq$ $\text{V}_{\text{DD}}(\text{typ})$ x 90%, then 0 \leq20msec |

(1) The above conditions are for the glitch of the input voltage.

(2) For stable operation of an LCD Module power, please follow them.

i.e., if typ VDD x 80% \leq Vcc \leq typ VDD x 90%, then T_d should be less than 20ms.

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8. General Precautions

PRODUCT INFORMATION

8.1 Handling

- (a) When the module is assembled, it should be attached to the system firmly using all mounting holes. Be careful not to twist and bend the module.
- (b) Because the inverter uses high voltages, it should be disconnected from power source before it is assembled or disassembled.
- (c) Refrain from strong mechanical shock and / or any force to the module. In addition to damage, it may cause improper operation or damage to the module and CCFT back light.
- (d) Note that polarizer films are very fragile and could be damaged easily. Do not press or scratch the surface harder than a HB pencil lead.
- (e) Wipe off water droplets or oil immediately. If you leave the droplets for a long time, staining or discoloration may occur.
- (f) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, clean it using absorbent cotton or soft cloth.
- (g) Desirable cleaners are water, IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol) or Hexane.

 Do not use Ketone type materials (ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might cause permanent damage to the polarizer due to chemical reaction.
- (h) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, legs or clothes, it must be washed away with soap thoroughly.
- (i) Protect the Module from static, or the CMOS Gate Array IC would be damaged.
- (j) Use finger-stalls with soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
- (k) Do not disassemble the Module.
- (I) Do not pull or fold the lamp wire.
- (m) Do not adjust the variable resistor located on the Module.
- (n) Protection film for polarizer on the Module should be slowly peeled off just before use so that the electrostatic charge can be minimized.
- (o) Pins of I/F connector should not be touched directly with bare hands.

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8.2 Storage

- (a) Do not leave the Module in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time. It is highly recommended to store the Module with temperature from 0 to 35 °C and relative humidity of less than 70%.
- (b) Do not store the TFT-LCD Module in direct sunlight.
- (c) The Module should be stored in a dark place. It is prohibited to apply sunlight or fluorescent light in storing.

8.3 Operation

- (a) Do not connect or disconnect the Module in the "Power On" condition.
- (b) Power supply should always be turned on/off by the item 6.3 "Power on/off sequence"
- (c) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference should be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimize the interference.
- (d) The cable between the back light connector and its inverter power supply should be connected directly with a minimized length. A longer cable between the back light and the inverter may cause lower luminance of lamp(CCFT) and may require higher startup voltage(Vs).

8.4 Operation Condition Guide

(a) The LCD product should be operated under normal conditions. Normal condition is defined as below;

- Temperature : 20±15 ℃ - Humidity : 65±20%

- Display pattern : continually changing pattern (Not stationary)

(b) If the product will be used in extreme conditions such as high temperature, humidity, display patterns or operation time etc.., It is strongly recommended to contact SEC for Application engineering advice. Otherwise, its reliability and function may not be guaranteed. Extreme conditions are commonly found at Airports, Transit Stations, Banks, Stock market, and Controlling systems.

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8.5 Others

- (a) Ultra-violet ray filter is necessary for outdoor operation.
- (b) Avoid condensation of water. It may result in improper operation or disconnection of electrode.
- (c) Do not exceed the absolute maximum rating value. (supply voltage variation, input voltage variation, variation in part contents and environmental temperature, and so on)Otherwise the Module may be damaged.
- (d) If the Module keeps displaying the same pattern for a long period of time, the image may be "stuck" to the screen.To avoid image sticking, it is recommended to use a screen saver.
- (e) This Module has its circuitry PCB's on the rear side and should be handled carefully in order not to be stressed.
- (f) Please contact SEC in advance when you display the same pattern for a long time.

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